WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lipscomb, jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1858.—tf.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collectors that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but those only who have performed such service in other parts of the country. Ap 29—tf

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Laurens naval officer, Charleston, South Carolina, vice Henry M. Howard, deceased.

HIS RECORD.

We propose to-day, in perfect good humor, and with none of the "envenomed malice" which his partisans ascribe to us, to examine the record of Judge Douglas on the much-vexed question of slavery in the Territories.

There are some who believe that Congress cannot legislate on this subject in the Territories at all; others who believe it may legislate *for the purpose of protecting* the institution; others who believe that it may legislate on the subject, notwithstanding the Nebraska-Kansas act and the Dred Scott decision, either for the purpose of establishing or excluding slavery; and others who hold that, although *Congress* is pledged by the Nebraska-Kansas bill and forbidden by the Dred Scott decision to legislate on the subject at all, yet the *territorial legislatures* have the practical right to do what Congress is thus pledged and forbidden not to do.

This last is the present doctrine of Judge Douglas. Our object to-day is to show that this doctrine is not new with him, and that he labored so to shape, and succeeded in so shaping, the legislation of Congress on this subject in 1850 and in 1854, as to prepare the way for proclaiming the doctrine apparently long meditated and now announced by him.

We hesitate not to say that it is the most insidious, obnoxious, and dangerous form in which the anti-slavery doctrine has ever been announced for the Territories—that of pledging Congress to strict non-interference in the Territories; then maintaining for its creature, the territorial legislature, the power practically to exclude by denying the remedies needful for the enforcement of constitutional rights, and by adopting enactments positively "unfriendly" to the slaveholding emigrant; and, finally, demanding that Congress shall insist as a rule that the constitutions of New States shall be submitted to the votes of inhabitants—though thrust into them by northern abolition aid emigrant societies, armed with Sharpe's rifles—as was done in the Lecompton contest. This, we say, is the worst form in which the anti-slavery policy in the Territories has ever been advocated; and yet this is the precise character of the anti-slavery policy now openly maintained by Judge Douglas.

Judge Douglas has long been an idol with a large portion of the southern people, who are at last beginning to detect the true character of their fondling. "A child treats its doll as a living creature, dandles and fondles it, gives it the air, dresses and undresses it, and puts it to bed. Some unlucky day it espies a little of the bran oozing out of its valued form; curiosity is set at work—how is it made, is the question—research begins—the opening in the seam of the puppet is increased, the stuffing pours out, and the plump and specious form of the idol is reduced to a trumpery piece of sown leather, turned inside out, and cast with contempt away. Our Little Giant has been provoking this process of investigation; it has been letting its bran out, and the minds even of the little children of society have been set to work to see whether there is anything better in it than the chaff."

His past services have been appealed to in expiation of his late heresy. Were these "past services" any better or other than the wretched bran now oozing from his ripped seams? We propose to show that they were identically the same thing.

We propose to show that Judge Douglas's action in 1850 and 1854 was taken with especial reference to the announcement of doctrine and programme which was made at Freeport. The declaration at Freeport was, that "in his opinion the people can, *by lawful means*, exclude slavery from a Territory *before* it comes in as a State;" and he declared that his competitor had "heard him *argue the Nebraska bill on that principle* all over Illinois in 1854, 1855, and 1856, and had *no excuse to pretend to have any doubt upon that subject*."

As, however, there are a few politicians in other quarters who pretend to entertain doubts on this subject, we shall take the pains to go back to the records and show that when southern senators endeavored to insert a clause preventing territorial legislatures from excluding slavery, in the territorial bills of 1850 and in the Nebraska-Kansas bill in 1854, Judge Douglas was the person who prevented the insertion:

IN THE SENATE, MAY 22d, 1850, p. 1044, CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.—*The compromise measures being under consideration*, and the amendment of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, to the 10th section being under consideration, Mr. Pratt moved as a substitute therefor the following:

Strike out in the 10th section the words "in respect to" and insert "to introduce or exclude," making that part of the section read thus: "That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor to *introduce* nor exclude African slavery.

Mr. Pratt. I propose further after the word "slavery" to insert "provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent said territorial legislature passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of any kind which may have been, or may be hereafter, lawfully introduced into said Territory."

The consideration of this amendment was declared out of order at this time.

MAY 28, p. 1074.—*Mr. Davis accepted the amendment of Mr. Pratt*, with a modification as to the latter clause, so that said clause will read, after the words "for the protection of the rights of property of any kind which may have been, or may be hereafter," "*conformably to the constitution and laws of the United States held* in or introduced into said Territory."—p. 1083.

JUNE 3, p. 1113.—*Mr. Chase*, of Ohio, moved to amend this amendment of Mr. Davis by adding the following:

"*And provided, further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing or permitting the introduction of slavery or the holding of persons as property within said Territory."

JUNE 3, p. 1114.—*Mr. Douglas* regretted the introduction of these amendments, and, in effect, contended that the people of the Territory, while in their territorial condition, had a right to decide the question of slavery. He said he had contended for this doctrine in the campaign of 1848—advocated the squatter-sovereignty complexion of the Nicholson letter.

Mr. Davis explained that under the bill as amended the territorial legislature could neither exclude nor introduce slavery, but that they had the right to pass laws for the protection of all kinds of property.

[This at last appears to be yielded as the true democratic doctrine, and that the question of slavery cannot be legitimately controlled by the people of a Territory until they come to make a constitution, and that then they cannot interfere with the rights of property already vested.]

Mr. Douglas, on the contrary, contended that in his judgment the people in the Territory had a right to legislate on this subject. He said that he regretted the amendments of both senators had been introduced, because he preferred having a direct vote on the main question upon which he was instructed by his State—that on that question he should vote according to those instructions. "But," says he, "if I were left to the exercise of my own judgment, and to carry out my own principles, I desire no provision whatever in respect to the institution of slavery in the Territories. On this point I am not left to follow my own judgment, and my own desire. I wish to leave the *people of the Territories* free to enact just such laws as they may please in respect to this institution."

[*Under this doctrine, in all territory in which the northern people have a majority of settlers, they would effectually exclude the property of the South, though the territory belongs in common to both North and South.—Union.*]

Mr. Douglas also contended that, while he was in favor of the settlers in the Territories legislating upon this question in their territorial capacity, yet he did not doubt the *right of Congress to exclude* slavery from the Territories. We do not recollect that any part of the instructions of the legislature of Illinois imposed upon him any obligation to make such a speech; but even if they did, on page 1115 he expresses not the views of the legislature, but his own.

He says: "Mr. Davis insists that I am not in favor of protecting property, and that his amendment is offered for the purpose of protecting property under the constitution. Now, sir, I ask you what authority he has for assuming that? Do I not desire to protect property because I wish to allow these people to pass such laws as they deem proper respecting the rights of property, without exception? He might just as well say that I am opposed to protecting property in merchandise, in steamboats, in cattle, in real estate, as to say that I am opposed to protecting property of any other description, for I desire to put them all on an equality, and allow the people to make their own laws in respect to the whole of them. But the difference is this, he desires an amendment which he thinks will recognise the institution of slavery in the Territories as now existing in this country. I do not believe it exists there now by law. I believe it is prohibited there by law at this time, and the effect, if not the object, of this amendment would be to introduce slavery by law into a country from which I think a large majority of the Senate are of the opinion it is now excluded, and he calls upon us to vote to introduce it there. [*Remark.*—The Supreme Court have held that it does *exist*, and all this reasoning is upset.—*Union.*] The senator from Kentucky, who brought forward this compromise," continued Mr. Douglas, "tells us that he can never give a vote by which he would introduce slavery where it does not exist. Other senators have declared the same thing, to an extent which authorizes us to assume that a large majority of this senate will never extend slavery by law into territory now free. What, then, must be the effect of the adoption of the provision of the senator from Mississippi? It would be the insertion of a provision which must infallibly defeat the bill, deprive the people of the Territories of government, leave them in a state of anarchy, and keep up excitement and agitation in this country. I do not say, nor would I intimate, that such is the object of the senator. I know he has another and a different object—an object which he avows. That object is to extend the institution of slavery to this Territory, or rather, as he believes it to be already there by law, to continue its legal existence in the Territory. *But, sir, I do not hold the doctrine that to exclude any species of property by law from any Territory is a violation of any right of property.* Do you not exclude banks from most of the Territories? Do you not exclude whiskey from being introduced into a large portion of the Territories of the United States? [*Remark.*—Among the Indians; but not among the settlers.—*Union.*] Do you not exclude gambling tables, which are property, recognised as such in the States where they are tolerated? And has any one contended that the exclusion of gambling tables and the exclusion of ardent spirits was a violation of any constitutional privilege or right?

"And yet it is the case in a large portion of the territory of the United States; *but there is no outcry against that, because it is the prohibition of a specific kind of property*, and *not a prohibition against any section* of the Union. *Why, sir, our laws now prevent a tavern-keeper from* going into some of the Territories of the United States and taking a bar with him and using and selling spirits there. The law also prohibits certain other descriptions of business from being carried on in the Territories. I am not, *therefore, prepared to say that under the constitution we have not the power to pass laws excluding negro slaves from the Territories. It involves the same principle.*" [*Remark.*—It does not involve the same principle, because slavery, under the Divine economy, is not *morally* wrong. It is a great institution of society, demanding the protection of the laws; and not a vice, to be prohibited by sumptuary laws like whiskey-drinking, or laws for the protection of morals, such as those against gambling, horse-racing, &c.—*Union.*] "But," continues Mr. Douglas, "I do say that, if left to myself to carry out my own opinions, I WOULD LEAVE THE WHOLE SUBJECT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES THEMSELVES, AND ALLOW THEM TO INTRODUCE OR TO EXCLUDE SLAVERY, AS THEY MAY SEE PROPER. I believe that this is the principle upon which our constitutions rest. I believe it is one of those rights to be *conceded to the* TERRITORIES *the* MOMENT *they have* GOVERNMENTS *and* LEGISLATURES *established* for them, because *by establishing a government, and giving them power to form a legislature, you admit that they are competent to govern themselves*; otherwise they would not be authorized to establish a legislature and confide all their rights to it, with the exception of this one of the institution of slavery. *For these reasons*, and others which I will not enlarge upon, *I am opposed to any provision in this bill prohibiting the people of the Territory from legislating in respect to African slavery.*"

JUNE 5, 1850, p. 1134.—The question being on Mr. Chase's amendment to the proposition offered by Mr. Davis—yeas and nays ordered: *Yeas*—among others—Baldwin, *Chase*, Corwin, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, *Douglas*, Hale, Seward, &c.—25. *Nays*—Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Cass, Clay, Davis of Mississippi, &c.—30. Amendment not agreed to.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Davis: *Yeas*—Atchison, Badger, Bell, Clay, Davis of Mississippi, &c.—25. *Nays*—Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, *Davis* of Massachusetts, *Chase*, *Douglas*, Hale, Hamlin, *Seward*, &c.—30. Not agreed to.

JUNE 5, p. 1134.—*Mr. Berrien* moved to strike out in the sixth line of 10th section the words "in respect to" and insert the words "establishing or prohibiting." The section as amended would read thus: "But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor establishing or prohibiting African slavery." [*Remark.*—The effect of this amendment would be to prevent the people, while under territorial government, passing any laws which would exclude from the Territory the property of southern citizens.—*Union.*] *Yeas*—Atchison, Badger, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Sturgeon, Webster, &c.—30.

Nays—Baldwin, Benton, Cass, *Chase*, Davis of Massachusetts, *Douglas*, Hale, Hamlin, *Seward*, &c.—27. Amendment adopted.

JUNE 5, p. 1134.—*Mr. Douglas.* I move to amend the tenth section by striking out the words "in respect to African slavery."

Presiding Officer. These words have already been stricken out and others substituted.

Mr. Douglas. Then, I move to amend by striking out these words, and also the words which were added, and on that amendment I call the yeas and nays.

Mr. Hale. Is it in order to move to amend the section by adding to the words which have already been added by the amendment of the senator from Georgia? I believe an amendment which proposes to add has precedence to one which proposes to strike out.

Presiding Officer. The proposition to add has precedence.

Mr. Hale. Then I propose to amend the section by adding after the word "prohibiting" the words "or allowing." [*Remark.*—The effect of this amendment would be to prohibit the Territory from passing laws to protect slave property.] Yeas and nays ordered on Mr. Hale's motion: *Yeas*—*Chase*, Corwin, *Douglas*, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, &c.—21. *Nays*—Atchison, Badger, Cass, Clay, Davis of Mississippi, &c.—33. So the amendment was lost.

The question was on Mr. Douglas's amendment to strike out the words "nor establishing nor prohibiting African slavery." *Yeas*—Bradbury, *Chase*, Douglas, Seward, &c.—21. *Nays*—Atchison, Badger, Hunter, &c.—33.

JUNE 5, p. 1135. Mr. Walker moved to add in the tenth paragraph, after the word slavery, these words, "and that peon slavery is forever abolished and prohibited." *Yeas*—Baldwin, *Douglas*, Chase, Hale, &c.—20. *Nays*—32.

So much for the course taken by Judge Douglas on the compromises of 1850. The record shows, beyond the possibility of cavil or dispute, that he expressly intended in those bills to give the territorial legislatures power to exclude slavery. How stands his record in the memorable session of 1854 with reference to the Kansas-Nebraska bill itself?

We shall not overhaul the votes that were given on that notable measure. Our space will not afford it. We have his own words, however, delivered in his speech closing the great debate on that bill on the night of March 3, 1854, to show that *he meant* to do in 1854 precisely what *he had meant* to do in 1850. The Kansas-Nebraska bill being upon its passage, he said:

"The principle which we propose to carry into effect by this bill is this: That Congress shall neither legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor out of the same; but the people shall be left free to regulate their domestic concerns in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. In order to carry this principle into practical operation, it becomes necessary *to remove whatever legal obstacles* might be found in the way of its *free exercise*. It is only for the purpose of carrying out this great fundamental principle of self-government that the bill renders the eighth section of the Missouri act inoperative and void.

"Now, let me ask, will those senators who have arraigned me, or any one of them, have the assurance to rise in his place and declare that this great principle was never thought of or advocated as applicable to territorial bills, in 1850; that, from that session until the present, nobody ever thought of incorporating this principle in all new territorial organizations, &c., &c? I will begin with the compromises of 1850. Any senator who will take the trouble to examine our journals will find that on the 25th of March of that year I reported from the Committee on Territories two bills, including the following measures: the admission of California, a territorial government for Utah, a territorial government for New Mexico, and the adjustment of the Texas boundary. These bills proposed to leave the people of Utah and New Mexico free to decide the slavery question for themselves, *in the precise language of the Nebraska bill* now under discussion. A few weeks afterwards the committee of thirteen took those two bills and put a wafer between them and reported them back to the Senate as one bill, with some slight amendments. *One of those amendments was, that the territorial legislatures should not legislate upon the subject of African slavery. I objected to this provision*, upon the ground that it subverted the great principle of self-government, *upon which the bill had been originally framed by the Territorial Committee.* On the first trial the Senate refused to strike it out, but subsequently did so, upon full debate, in order to establish that principle as the rule of action in territorial organizations."

Thus it is seen that, in framing the Nebraska-Kansas bill, Judge Douglas framed it in the terms and upon the model of those of Utah and New Mexico, and that in the debate he took pains expressly to revive the recollection of the voting which had taken place upon amendments affecting the powers of the territorial legislatures over the subject of slavery in the bills of 1850, in order to give the same meaning, force, and effect to the Nebraska-Kansas bill on this subject as had been given to those of Utah and New Mexico.

The record we have presented shows precisely and in terms that he meant, in the Utah and New Mexican bills, to give the power of excluding slavery to their territorial legislatures. In the language we have quoted from his speech of March 3, 1854, he reasserted that this power had been granted in those bills, and that precisely the same powers were copied from them into the Nebraska-Kansas bill. Referring, in the same speech, to the report of the Territorial Committee, of which he was chairman, he said that the doctrine of the report was imbodied in three propositions:

"First. That the whole question of slavery should be *withdrawn* from the houses of Congress, and the political arena, and committed to the arbitrament of those who are immediately interested in, and alone responsible for, its existence.

"Second. The applying of this principle to the Territories, and the new States to be formed therefrom, *all questions pertaining to slavery* were to be referred to the people residing therein.

"Third. That the committee proposed to carry these propositions and principles into effect *in the precise language of the compromise measures of* 1850."

And then he asked, "are not these propositions identical with the principles and provisions of the bill on your table?" viz: the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

Thus we have shown that precisely the position assumed by Judge Douglas at Freeport, had been maintained by him in 1850, in the debates and votes on the Utah and New Mexican bills, and in 1854 on the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and have shown that it was owing to his opposition that clauses depriving territorial legislatures of the power of excluding slavery from their jurisdictions were not expressly inserted in those measures.

While, however, Judge Douglas thus succeeded in preventing southern senators from inserting a clause in those measures *denying* this power to the territorial legislatures, the southern senators succeeded on their part in preventing him from incorporating clauses *asserting* this power for those bodies; and, while the southern and a large portion of the northern democracy advocated the Kansas-Nebraska bill on the ground that the people of the Territories were not to have the power to exclude slavery under it, *until the time of organizing for admission as a State*, Judge Douglas advocated the bill, as he himself confesses, on every stump in Illinois, as conferring upon the Territories, *as such*, the power to exclude slavery.

The truth was that neither section of the supporters of the Nebraska-Kansas bill were able to insert in it language precisely conformable to their views; and so they agreed to frame it in terms which would leave it for the Supreme Court to decide whether the territorial legislatures possessed the power under the constitution—asserted by Judge Douglas and his followers, but denied by the southern and many of the northern congressmen—of legislating upon and excluding slavery.

That this was the agreement of the two parties supporting the Nebraska-Kansas bill is abundantly shown by the debates, from which we have not room to quote. It is also conclusively shown by the terms of the bill itself, which allows an appeal from any decision in the Territory directly to the Supreme Court of the United States in all cases in which the title to property in a slave was raised. The 27th section of the bill provides that writs of error and appeal "shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit court of the United States, when the value of the property or the amount in controversy, &c., &c., &c., shall exceed one thousand dollars; *except only that in all cases involving title to slaves* the said writ of error or appeal shall be allowed and decided by said Supreme Court *without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also*, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon *any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom*."

Here are two most important exceptions created by this bill in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States—*exceptions not to be found in any other territorial bill*. Why were they made? The answer is too palpable to admit of doubt. It was to facilitate the adjudication by the Supreme Court of this very subject in controversy, and thus permanently settle the question of territorial power.

In the face of all this, the Judge contends that, though the Supreme Court, in a case brought by writ of error or appeal from the territorial court, should decide that the territorial legislature had *no power* to pass laws prohibiting the holding of slaves within its jurisdiction, "still the *right* of the people to make it a slave Territory or a free Territory is *perfect* and complete under the Nebraska bill." That is, while the bill gives the Supreme Court power to adjudicate the question for the Territory, the legislature of the Territory is left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Thus he asserts a power above the constitution, and utterly repudiates the express limitation contained in the grant itself—"*subject only to the constitution of the United States.*"

Now, the announcement of his present Freeport doctrines in the debates on the measures of 1850 and 1854 was not complained of at the time by the great body of the democracy who differed from him; for it was agreed not to make a test of this question, upon the express understanding that this being a legal question, its decision should be referred to the Supreme Court, whose judgment should be adopted by the entire party. Accordingly, before that august tribunal announced its decision, Mr. Buchanan, in his inaugural address, and, after it was pronounced, in his messages, was prompt and emphatic in declaring the adhesion of his administration to that decision. Not so with Mr. Douglas. Not content with taking issue with the national democracy on the Kansas question last session; not content with arraigning them before the State of Illinois upon the charge of attempting to practice a fraud, swindle, and cheat upon the country, he has made bold to assail the decision of the Supreme Court on the very point in which he had agreed to accept its judgment, and raised against the party a new and formidable issue on the slavery question.

Thus not only are his doctrines unsound, but he is guilty of a gross breach of faith to his party and to the South, and shown that his heart is as treacherous as his principles are rotten.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Elections were held yesterday in the State of Georgia for local officers, in Florida for a member of Congress, in Mississippi for a member of Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Gen. Quitman, and in Iowa for members of Congress, secretary, auditor, and treasurer of State, attorney general, and other officers. The democratic State ticket of Iowa is as follows:

Secretary of State.—Samuel Douglass.
Auditor of State.—Theodore S. Parvin.
Attorney General.—James M. Ellwood.
Treasurer of State.—S. L. Lorah.
Com. Des Moines Improvement.—Chas. Baldwin.
Register of State Land Office.—James M. Reid.

The two tickets for members of Congress are as follows:

	Democrats.	Republicans.
1st district	H. H. Trimble	S. R. Curtis.
2d district	W. F. Leffingwell	W. Vandever.

In Florida there are three candidates in the field—Hon. George S. Hawkins for re-election, Major Chase, and J. Westcott. The former is the regular candidate of the democratic party. Hon. J. J. McRae is the candidate to succeed Gen. Quitman; he has no opposition.

Elections will be held on the 11th instant in South Carolina, and on the following day in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Minnesota.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

More of the Austria's Passengers Saved.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—The Norwegian ship Catarina arrived here to-day, bringing sixteen passengers and six of the crew of the ill-fated Austria. Among the passengers is a girl fourteen years of age.

The following are the names of the saved: 2d cabin, G. Stoepel and Andrew Lindensheim; steerage, Conrad Elffert, Gorgen Fitchen, Wilhelm Braunsdoff, Heinrich Fourier, Joachim Pless, Edward Ahlers, Joseph Smertzeck, Christopher Barcker, Sven Neilson, Peter Svensen, —— Winsentz, Johannes Daumuller, and Christopher Dunker.

Crew—Martin Folige, cook; Joseph Karze, fireman; Frederick Thefelot, do; Heur Bispper, do.; John Rohment, Isham Heinrich, and —— Jahr, sailors.

The Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The following message has been received from Trinity Bay, dated the 1st instant:

"Nothing has been done with Valentia. Some very good currents received from Valentia, but nothing intelligible. DE SAUTY."

TRINITY BAY, Oct. 4.—There is no apparent change in the cable to-day. I am now trying the new system of working. I shall telegraph again to-night.

DE SAUTY.

The Myste y Solved.--Arrest of Alleged Slavers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Marshal Rynders has arrived here from New Bedford, with Capt. Macomber, the mate, and four of the crew of the brig Haidee, which recently landed 900 slaves at Cardenas. The Haidee was scuttled off Montauk Point, the Portuguese crew landing at that point. The Haidee belonged to New York, and Macomber hails from New Bedford.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever at Sea.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 4.—The Tallahassee Journal of the 2d inst. states that on the 28th ult. the British barque Esperanza, from Vera Cruz, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of mahogany, was off Bayport in distress. Two men were sick and one boy well, but the captain, mate, and the rest of the crew were dead. The Esperanza was manned from the steamer Orizaba and sent into Apalachicola.

Health in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4.—There were no deaths from the fever here to-day.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Cotton is firm—sales of 2,000 bales—stock limited. Flour is heavy—sales of 9,000 bbls.; State, $4 90 a $5 10; Ohio, $5 40 a $5 70; southern, $5 40 a $5 70. Wheat has declined—sales of 33,000 bushels; red, $1 16 a $1 21. Corn is quiet—sales of 54,000 bushels; mixed, 68 a 71 cents; white, 80 a 82 cents. Beef is dull at $12 a $14 25. Pork is heavy—mess, $16 80; prime, $14 75 a $15. Lard is quiet at 10½ a 11¼. Whiskey is dull at 23 cents. Sugar closed buoyant with an advance of ¼ cent—7 a 8 cents. Spirits of turpentine is dull at 50 cents. Rosin and rice are unchanged.

FORNEY'S ADDRESS.

[From the Richmond South, Oct. 4.]

A friend was so superfluous as to ask if we had read Mr. John W. Forney's latest manifestation. He must have thought we had very little to do, or else were very badly off for something to read. Forneyism in daily instalments is bad enough in all conscience, but to take it all at a single dose would nauseate an ostrich. We *did* read the first sentence of Forney's manifesto of grievances, and the sentiment therein expressed meets our hearty approval. He says: "The American people have little or no sympathy with the personal griefs of public men." Not presuming to speak for the whole body of the American *demos*, we will say for ourselves that nothing is more perfectly odious and abominable to our ears than the sepulchral lamentations of a disappointed place-hunter. Hence, we will read none of Forney's jeremiad. We trust, however, since the agony of parturition is past, he feels better in mind and body.

NEWS FROM UTAH BY MAIL.

The intelligence from Salt Lake by mail is to the 4th of September. Governor Cumming had returned to the city after a pleasure excursion of a couple of days to Cottonwood kanyon, with some of the *elite* of Mormondom. Gen. Grant and a man named Williams were tried and convicted of a breach of the peace. They were both found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of court. Breaches of the peace are becoming quite common in the streets of the holy city. Trouble is anticipated with the Indians. The mail of the 17th of August had been destroyed by them, and the carriers barely escaped with their lives. Colonel Harbin had been obliged to call upon General Johnston for an escort of soldiers to protect the herds of cattle he was driving to California. The Indians have declared their intention to rob every mail, and to stampede the stock of every emigrant train that attempts to cross to California. Colonel Lander had arrived in Salt Lake City. He reported that the wagon road under his superintendence was progressing rapidly, and would be completed before the mountain snows set it. Brigham Young is still at Salt Lake City, but closely confines himself in doors. Business was reviving at Salt Lake, and traders were coming in with their goods. Snow fell on the 5th ult. at Platte Bridge, about one hundred and fifty miles above Fort Laramie.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The reply of Mr. Barret to the notice of contest served upon him by F. P. Blair, jr., is published at length in the St. Louis republican of the 30th ult. Mr. Barret states that when Mr. Blair boasted in Washington that he was merely coming out to count the votes it was to be hoped that he would be satisfied with that *count*, and not attempt to cast odium upon his district and State by wholesale charges of fraud. He denies the charges and specifications of Mr. Blair *seriatim*, and charges that large sums of money were used by him for the purpose of aiding his election by bribery and corruption. The money so used was contributed by northern Emigrant Aid Societies, by abolitionists and others, and with said moneys votes were purchased for him, and votes otherwise illegal obtained by him at said election. He also charges various fraudulent practices resorted to by Mr. Blair and his friends for the purpose of defeating his election and securing the election of his opponent.

To show the irregular and fraudulent manner in which the election was conducted at Montville, Waldo county, in the third district of Maine, the Bangor Union states that the name of one man was checked as having voted who has made affidavit that *he was not within four miles of the polls on the day of the election!*

Col. E. P. Jones has withdrawn from the canvass for Congress in South Carolina as the successor of Mr. Orr, leaving the contest to his two competitors, Col. Vernon and Col. Ashmore.

The democratic State committee of Iowa, consisting of D. A. Mahoney, A. O. Patterson, D. Shuvard, G. W. McCleary, and Wm. Tomlinson, have issued an able address, appealing to the people of that State to support the sound principles of the democracy.

John B. Alley, of Lynn, has been nominated by the republicans of the 6th district of Massachusetts for election to Congress. Hon. Timothy Davis was a candidate for the nomination, but the outs were too strong for the ins, and he goes by the board. Mr. Alley accepted the nomination in a short speech, wherein he is reported as defining the principles of the American-republican party to be "hostility to the slave power and protection to American industry and American men."

Thomas D. Elliot, of New Bedford, has been nominated for Congress by the republicans of the first district of Massachusetts.

Richard H. Jackson, esq., the candidate for Congress of the national democrats of the first district of Illinois, tendered to his republican opponent, Hiram Bright, esq., an invitation to discuss together the political questions of the day, which the latter has not noticed; so Mr. Jackson proceeds to make the canvass by himself.

The Paducah (Ky.) Herald makes the following nominations for that State, subject to the decision of the democratic convention: Col. Wm. Preston, of Louisville, for governor, and Judge L. S. Trimble, of McCracken, for lieutenant governor.

The Boston Post says: "The democratic convention of district number seven have nominated for Congress Charles A. Welch, of Waltham. This is an admirable selection, one calculated to bring out more than the strength of the party. Mr. Welch is a gentleman of decided talents, of high personal character, an able lawyer, a well-tried and consistent democrat, and every way worthy and fitted for the place for which he is named. His election would be an honor to the democratic party, and, without doubt, the party, to a man, will rally around him. His speech, on accepting the nomination, was able and appropriate, full of sound democracy, and of no ordinary eloquence. Well would Mr. Welch represent this district on the floor of Congress; and if the people, irrespective of party, would consult their true interests, they would elect him."

The Ohio Statesman says that all goes well with the democracy of Ohio. Thirteen members of the next Congress, and the election of our whole State ticket by a large majority, is the mark of the democracy, and it will be attained. The enemy, mostly despairing of being able to restore and reanimate their forces for a general campaign, have contented themselves with frantic efforts in two or three districts. Besides successfully defending these, the democracy have "carried the war into Africa," and we have certainly captured four of their districts. From this time until the 12th of October, the democracy will charge all along the line, and secure the election of our State ticket.

The Richmond Whig reproduces J. W. F.'s address at full length in its columns—the only paper that has thought it worth copying entire.

The national democrats of the 8th district of Illinois have nominated Hon. Thomas M. Hope for Congress.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at the next meeting of the State Fair of South Carolina.

The Boston Advertiser announces and laments the death of Joseph A. Ballard, who for twenty-four years has been the ship-news reporter of that paper.

There is no truth in the report that Gov. Wise has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the National Horse Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia on the 5th of October. He has declined the invitation.

Hon. Wm. Winthrop, United States consul to Malta, sailed from New York in the Vanderbilt on the 2d inst.

The Hon. John W. Ellis, governor-elect of North Carolina, was at Portsmouth, Virginia, on the 30th ult., *en route* for that State from a trip in the northern States.

Among the arrivals at the National Hotel yesterday, were the Hon. D. L. Yulee, of Florida, and Hon. Miguel A. Otero and lady, of New Mexico.

Gen. Pedro Alcántara Herran, minister from New Granada to the United States, and his secretary of legation, Señor Rafael Pombo, are at Brown's. Also, Capt. Picket, of the United States army.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that "of the three hundred and sixty slaves recaptured by the United States brig Dolphin in the brig Echo, the 21st of August last, on the north coast of Cuba, twelve died on their way to Charleston, whither they were sent by Lieutenant Maffit, (commander of the Dolphin,) and twenty-five at the last-mentioned port, previous to the survivors being taken on board the United States steamer Niagara, for reconveyance to Africa. Two died on board the latter vessel before she sailed, and two hundred and thirty-two had died previous to the capture of the Echo by the Dolphin. Making a total of two hundred and seventy-one deceased, and two hundred and sixty-nine survivors, at the date of the last accounts." Of these survivors two-thirds are suffering from diarrhœa, and one-third from opthalmia, and many of them are likely to die.

OFFICIAL.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that F. C. Ai Geirodt has been appointed consul of the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg Gotha at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri; I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 29th day of [L. S.] September, A. D. 1858, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Columbia Fire Company, held on the 1st instant, P. J. Ennis offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by a mysterious dispensation of Providence, the Columbia Fire Company has been bereft of one of its most useful members, and whereas, by the sudden death of our late fellow-member, Daniel Cronin, endearing associations have been abruptly severed and friendly ties forever sundered: Therefore,

Resolved, That, whilst bowing with submission to this inscrutable decree of Divine Providence, we sincerely deplore the untimely and melancholy death of our late esteemed fellow-member, who, though far away from the cherished scenes of home, expired in the midst of generous friends who devotedly ministered to his dying wants.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of our deceased fellow-member our heartfelt condolence in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the hall of this engine-house be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days; and, also, that a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be published in the daily papers of this city.

JAS. McDERMOTT,
Secretary Columbia Fire Company.

Oct 5—1t

Office Superintendent of the Public Printing,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1858.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—In pursuance of the provisions of the "act to provide for executing the public printing," &c., approved August 26, 1852, sealed proposals will be received at this office, in the Capitol, until the first Monday (6th day) of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing for the year ending on the 1st day of December, 1859.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity, quality, and description of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS 1.

10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh forty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 2.

6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 3.

300 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and calendered, to measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh forty-eight pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 4.

1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 5.

200 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalendered, as may be required,) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

The fibre of the paper of each of the above classes to be of linen and cotton, free from all adulteration with mineral or other substances, of a fair whiteness, and put up in quires of twenty-four sheets each, and in bundles of two reams each; each ream to contain 480 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent. from the standard weight will be received, and the gross weight will in all cases be required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.

CLASS 6.

No. 1.	1,500 reams quarto post writing paper.	
2.	2,000 reams flat cap	do
3.	500 reams demy	do
4.	2,000 reams folio post	do
5.	300 reams medium	do
6.	50 reams royal	do
7.	50 reams super royal	do
8.	50 reams imperial	do
9.	100 reams colored medium, (assorted colors.)	

CLASS 7.

No. 1. 5,000 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-eight pounds per ream.
2. 1,500 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
3. 3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-six pounds.
4. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty four pounds per ream.
5. 340 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
6. 400 reams writing paper, 12 by 18 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 6 and 7 must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream and no "*outside*" quires; they are to be made of the best materials, free from adulteration, and finished in the best manner. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, of the regular standard sizes of the respective kinds, and of such weights as may be required by this office; those in class 7 are to be white, and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guaranty that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the articles proposed. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office, and none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at such place or places as may be designated in Washington city, in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

Samples of all the paper required may be seen at this office, or will be sent to persons applying for them.

The proposals will be opened in the manner required by law "on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December" next, (7th,) and the contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder.

Proposals will be addressed to "GEO. W. BOWMAN, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Capitol of the United States," and endorsed "Proposals for supplying paper."

Oct 5—eotd

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 4, 1858.

ON THE PETITION of J. B. Thaxter, administrator of Jno. Hatch, deceased, of Hingham, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said John Hatch on the 20th February, 1845, for an improvement in "buttons" for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 20th day of February, 1859—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 17th of January, 1859, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 20th of December next: depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Washington, D. C., and Post, Boston, Mass., once a week for three weeks, the first of said publications to be at least sixty days before the 17th of January next, the day of hearing.

JOS. HOLT.
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

Oct 5—1aw3w